

South Africa

I. A New Nation in the Making

By Hamilton Fyfe

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THE people of South Africa probably present more problems to the square mile than any other part of the earth's surface. The whites are divided, not merely by difference of nationality, but by the memory of past quarrels and by charges of present unfair discrimination. There are many races of native inhabitants, each with its own particular grievance. There are a large number of Indians who are popular neither with black nor with white, yet who prosper and increase exceedingly.

How to evolve out of this human chaos a type of South African citizenship, how to induce all the conflicting elements to settle down and live contentedly together, seem, at first acquaintance with them, to be aims impossible of realization. Yet South Africa is on the way to realize them.

It was the belief that one of the two white nations in South Africa could impose its will on the other that hindered the country's development. To a certain extent, while much of the old rivalry and animosity has been swept away, the idea that the land should belong to one or the other still hampers that full cooperation between them that

is essential to progress, and that alone can avert the danger of both of them being submerged by the blacks.

You may very likely get your first insight into what is called the native problem before you leave the docks at Cape Town. You see a train filled with natives: running in, if it be morning; running out, if the time draw on towards night. Out of every window look out shining black faces, good-humoured, with liquid, often beautiful eyes, with kindly smiling expressions, most of them. They are the faces of dock labourers who live in a native settlement, a "location," not far from the city. They are brought in every morning and taken home every night.

All the hardwork is left to them. South Africa is not a white man's country in the same sense as Canada and Australia and New Zealand are. The white man is the skilled worker, the overseer, the foreman. He must not offer the labour of his hands alone, for that would degrade him; that would bring him into competition with the blacks. The white labourer would want higher wages than the black, the cost of production would rise, it would be hard to put the whole of the



RICKSHAW MAN IN DURBAN

Durban's rickshaw men are mostly Zulus. They wear very little clothing, but are fastidious about their headdress, which includes feathers and quills, and often a pair of cow's horns

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DUTCH AFRIKANDER FARMER AND HIS FAMILY

Ten in the family, as here, is a fair average for the Boers or Dutch Afrikanders. The book, the frontispiece of which is being so proudly shown, is the "History of the Voertrekkers," a work held in great esteem by all Boers; indeed, in many Dutch homesteads in South Africa, it forms with the Bible the whole of the family library.

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

increase on the consumer, there would be grumbling all round.

The puzzle is complicated by there being many different grades of black intelligence. The Bantu tribes, including the Zulus, are higher in the scale than the Hottentots; the Bushmen, so far as there are any left, occupy a lower place still. Then there are the half-castes, many in number, filled with ambition to take their places among the whites, ready to learn and capable of reaching the civilized condition.

The Cape boys, as they are called, may not make a very favourable impression as they parade the streets of Cape Town on a Sunday evening in knickerbocker suits, bowler hats, bow-ties of marvellous pattern, shoes with bulbous American toes. But get to know even these young men, who are not the pick of their race, and you cannot help liking them.

Faults they have (in common with all other people!) but these are largely the consequence of neglect. They have not until recent years had any decent chance of education. Go into one of

their schools and see how pathetically eager they are to take advantage of their opportunities. The children are nicely dressed, they are well-mannered. A teacher told me they were cleaner than London children: "I know both," she said.

Many of the "coloured" folk could hardly be distinguished by their appearance from white; some of them speak with the accent and accuracy of the English population. They have the vote in Cape Colony, and they can sit in the Provincial Parliament. In spite of organized opposition, the coloured artisan has penetrated into most occupations, and even pure blacks have shown cleverness beyond the common in picking up highly skilled trades, such as electric light fitting. What would happen if all children were brought up alike it is hard to say. The influence of home would give many of the white boys and girls the advantage still, but the differences would be greatly diminished.

At present, owing to their lack of early discipline and education, the mass

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of the natives have to be treated like children. They may not have alcohol sold to them, they may not be out at night after a certain hour without a pass from their employer ; mine-workers

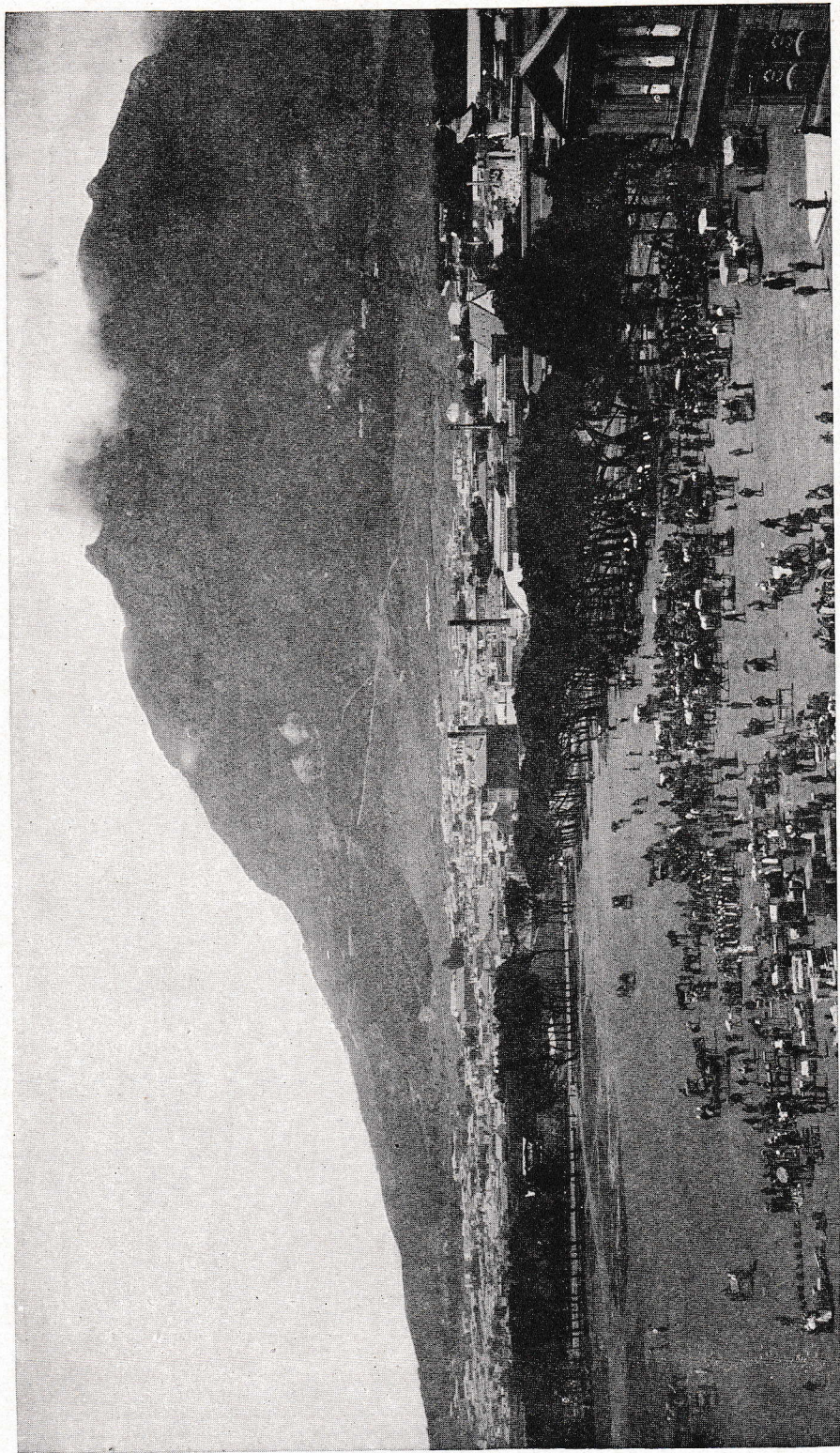
are obliged to live in compounds, and are not allowed to have their wives with them. The wives stay at home to look after the family and the crops, while the men make enough to keep



HORSEMEN AND MARKSMEN FROM CHILDHOOD

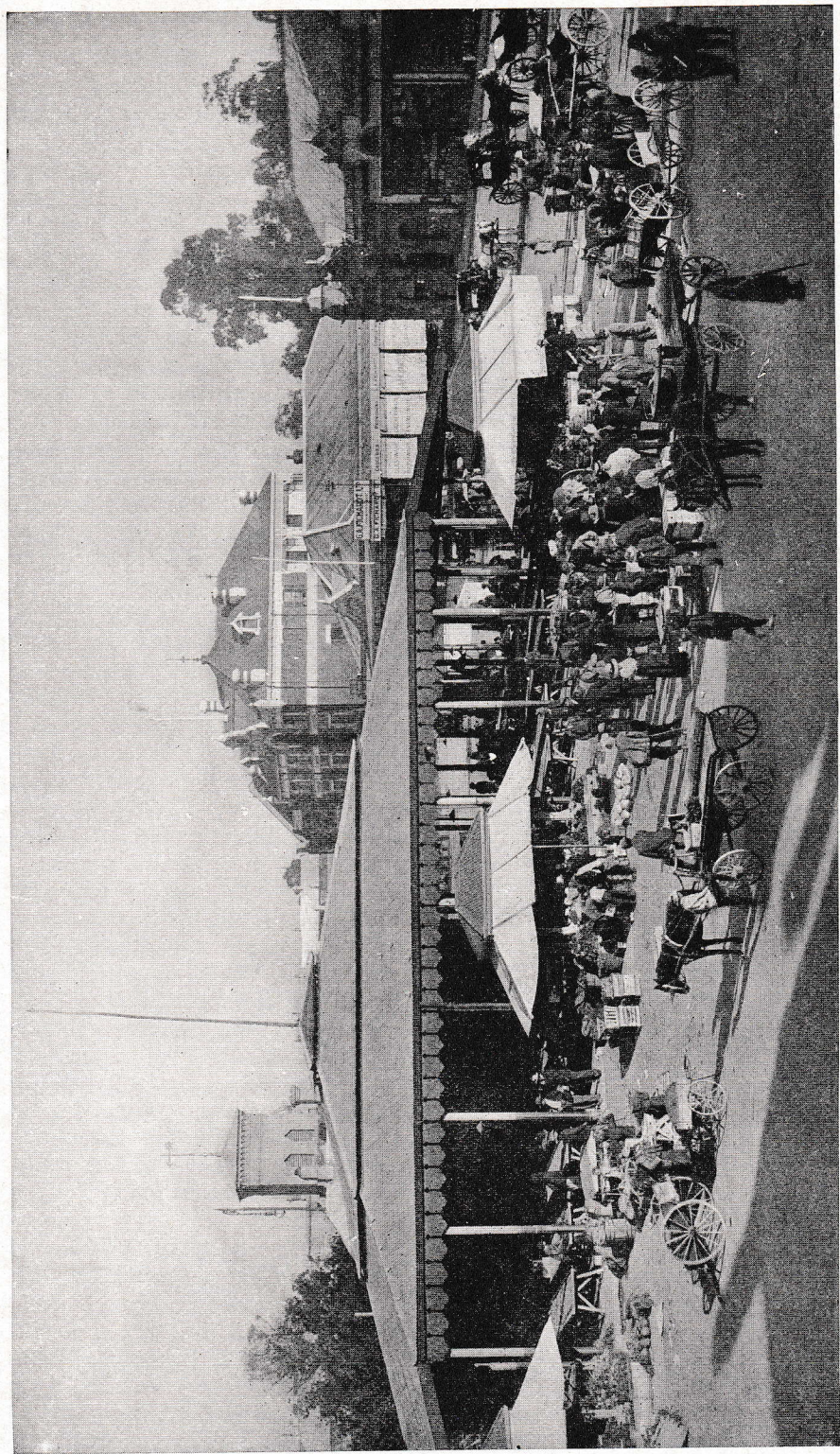
Though possibly equalled by the Swiss, there are no better marksmen than the Dutch Afrikanders, a fact brought to light during the South African War ; and they are equally expert in horsemanship. At one time it was the custom for the boys to be sent out in the morning with but one cartridge and expected to return with food for the day

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls



BUSY CORNER OF AN OPEN-AIR MARKET AT CAPE TOWN UNDER THE SHADOW OF TABLE MOUNTAIN

The beautiful capital of the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa rises like a vast amphitheatre between the crescent-shaped Table Bay and the imposing mass of Table Mountain, which towers grandly behind it. In its physical features among the most picturesque cities in the world, Cape Town is made additionally attractive by its modern architecture, the Parliament Buildings and City Hall being especially notable, while its parks, gardens, playgrounds, stately avenues of oaks and pines, and pink and purple covered mountain slopes have won for it the name of the City of Flowers



EARLY MORNING ACTIVITY IN THE MARKET SQUARE OF THE CITY OF CONFERENCES

Capital of the Orange Free State and seat of the provincial government, Bloemfontein is situated nearly 5,000 feet above sea-level and commands glorious views over the illimitable veld. Well laid out in broad streets, with a fine market square in the centre, its numerous public buildings are mainly of red brick and white stone. Facing the market square is the historic and colonnaded Raadzaal, once the meeting-place of the Free State Raad and now of the provincial council. An important educational centre, the city possesses a training school for aviators and other units of the Union Defence Force

Photo, South African Government

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them in idleness for a good long time. It has always been the custom for the women to do all the work except attending to the cattle. The men do that and they hunt, not for amusement, but for the purpose of stocking their larders; otherwise they do nothing.



SIURDINESS AND STOLIDITY

He is a wealthy farmer of the Dutch Afrikaner class. In the old days he would have been described as a Boer, but this name is becoming obsolete

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

Very few who work regard their occupation as anything but temporary. They will submit themselves to unpleasant conditions, adopt regular habits, live in compounds, for a time, in order to be able to buy a wife, or to add to their land, but they look forward to returning home after a certain period of exile. Natal has a separate and distinct

coloured difficulty dating back to the importation into the districts which grow sugar and tea of many thousands of Indian coolies. The natives were found to be too careless to cultivate plantations such as these; the Indians were glad to come. Now there is general regret that they were ever sent for. In Cape Colony there are also a number of East Indians, but they are the descendants of the "Malays," as they are called, who came from the Dutch colonies when South Africa was in the possession of Holland.

The street fish-sellers in Cape Town are Malays; they blow a melancholy horn to announce their wares. In their particular quarter of the city the visitor finds himself among an Oriental population. Men in turbans and cotton petticoats hurry by. Women with brightly coloured handkerchiefs round their heads, and gaudy stuffs swathed loosely about their fat bodies, seek to draw passers-by into their shops. Slim veiled women stand in doorways enjoying the spectacle of life. From the tower of a mosque the muezzin sounds the call to prayer, for they have held to the faith of Islam; they are a decent, hardworking race.

If you happen to go on the same day into this slice of the East, and to the country house of one of the Cape English families, in that delightful district which lies close to Cape Town you notice an extraordinary contrast. The English family lives a spacious, comfortable life; it speaks in a slow, masterful way, with an accent of cultivation, such as in England has almost disappeared. These pleasant people have big pleasant houses set among parks and wide meadows; they are interested still in horses; they play cricket; they enjoy themselves with that gusto and that leisurely determination to miss nothing that can give satisfaction or add to their physical well-being, which used to characterise the leisured class in England. Both the climate and the tradition inherited from the early Dutch settlers have contributed

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to save this small remnant of nineteenth century survivors from infection by the restlessness and hustle of the twentieth.

The Dutch were stolid, and they loved comfort. The sunshine and the soft air make an easy life the most agreeable. Yet the number of those who can take life easily diminishes. Both the old English type and the old Dutch type are dying out. What is arising to take their place is the Afrikaner race, which is something quite distinct from either, and a phenomenon that must be studied before one can either understand the present of South Africa, or hazard any forecast of the country's future. That the Dutch strain in the Afrikaners is a little stronger than the English strain may be gathered from these figures. Of the white population in Cape Colony, seventy per cent., twenty years ago, were Dutch. In the Orange River Colony the proportion was eighty-five per cent.; in the Transvaal, sixty per cent. Only in Natal was there a preponderance of British-born; there the Dutch were only one-quarter of the white inhabitants. Yet the structure of life tends to become more and more British, or perhaps it would be more correct to say Afrikan.

The Afrikaner grows up with two languages at his command, English and the Taal. Some philological purists would object that the Taal is not a language. Certainly it varies a good deal in different parts of the country; no attempt has ever been made to

standardise it. As it is taught in schools, as it is spoken in church and in the law courts, as it is written in the newspapers, it is not the Taal which is spoken in everyday life. The more formal speech is a good deal closer to Dutch than the colloquial, which has been simplified as much as possible, and has had numbers of words from other tongues, even native tongues, incorporated in it.

It is thus possible to hear three varieties of Dutch spoken by Afrikaners: true Dutch, as it is used in Holland; the local form of that language which is used for educational and public purposes; and the Taal. This division



TILLERS OF THE MEALIE FIELDS

Except tending the cattle, all the work of a Zulu community is done by the women. Maize is the staple food, and the cultivation of the mealie fields, as of the millet, sweet potatoes, and vegetables, is wholly in female hands

Photo, South African Government



BOER FARMER, WITH HIS FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON A BULLOCK WAGON, TREKKING TO A NEW HOME
Though South Africa has its great townships possessing all the amenities of modern civilization, the trek by bullock wagon over the veld is not yet a thing of the past. This fine photograph of a Dutch household on its way across the open country makes a strong appeal to the imagination, an essentially human touch being provided by the sight of mother and infant in the lumbering wagon. Meanwhile her sturdy spouse, with long ox-goad over his shoulder, urges on the train of powerful and patient beasts yoked to the vehicle laden with his household goods

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls



LIGHT-HEARTED KAFFIR BOYS INDULGING IN A CONCERTED SONG AND DANCE

It is in their action dances of all kinds that the childish element in the negro character finds its fullest expression among all African tribes. Among the Kaffirs in the south the dance commonly degenerates into an orgy lasting all night and accompanied by the consumption of vast quantities of native beer, and very often entailing considerable trouble next morning for the revellers, who will probably have to appear in a police court to answer charges of being drunk and disorderly and out at night without a pass—this last a serious offence from the white man's point of view



SERGEANT AND CONSTABLES OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIVE POLICE

Natives have been employed in police work in South Africa for many years, and have proved so efficient that between two and three thousand of them are now on the strength. At the establishment of the Union centralisation of administration became necessary, and the pre-existing police forces of the constituent provinces were placed under a chief commissioner at Pretoria

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

makes it easier for English to conquer, as it is conquering steadily and surely, though not very fast.

What has happened in Cape Colony, so far as language is concerned, is bound in time to happen throughout the land. The wealthy Dutch families there have become scarcely distinguishable from the

British, except by their names. They have adopted English ways of life, they send their sons to schools and universities in England; they found long ago that it was more convenient to speak English among themselves.

The Afrikaners will be a blend, they will have their own racial characteristics,

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just as those of the English have been developed from the union of "Norman and Saxon and Dane," with a dash of Celt added.

The Boers (a word which means simply "farmers," and is dropping out of use) looked upon the native as an inferior animal created to work for the white man, and deserving of no consideration at the white man's hands. Their harshness to the blacks helped to create the prejudice against the Boers which persisted in Britain until quite recent years. They were, of course, nothing like the picture formed

of them by the popular imagination. They are, in truth, not unlike the Lowland Scots, with one marked difference. Whereas the soil and climate of Scotland have forced habits of hard work upon the population, the Boer has found it easy to make a living and is often inclined to be lazy.

The Boer has much the same Calvinistic religion as the Scot; he shows the same carefulness where money is concerned, though he often makes a bad bargain just because he tries to be too "slim." He has, too, the same appreciation of pawky humour. He is not



STURDY ZULU CHILDREN IN THEIR KRAAL IN NATAL

Unlike those of America and Australia, the natives of South Africa have thrived in contact with civilization and multiplied exceedingly. Child life in the kraals is care-free under British rule, and boys and girls grow up to vigorous adolescence in conditions familiar for ages to their race, with no clothes to worry about, and happy with the simplest playthings

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls



SOLEMN CONSULTATION WITH A ZULU MEDICAL MAN

Zulu doctors have been shorn of much of their former power to inspire awe. Their "mystery" embraced less of medicine than faculty of "smelling out" criminals, especially poisoners, whose fate after exposure by a witch-doctor was summary. Smelling out was discountenanced by Cetywayo, and was finally suppressed by the British at the beginning of this century

Photo, W. H. Craft

a quick thinker, though at times he can surprise one by a witty retort or a pithy comment. He is far too obstinate and self-opinionated to be driven from any of his beliefs or conceptions, but he can be led by those who take the trouble to understand him.

At one period the Boers were inclined to regard themselves as the successors of the Children of Israel, as a people chosen by the Lord, for whose benefit all other peoples were to be destroyed. The injunction to be hospitable they obey readily, and they entertain strangers with a very pleasant absence of formality or self-consciousness.

The best they have is brought out as a matter of course. Their manners are naturally courteous. Snobbery is a fault from which they are free, until they take to town life; then it sometimes becomes a very bad fault.

Their large families are, undoubtedly, a help to the Boers in farming, but the practice of dividing up land among a number of children, either voluntarily or legally, if the possessor left no will, has led to the creation of a dispossessed class, a class of poor relations, which adds another to the many problems in South Africa. These "Bywoners," as they are called, cultivate small plots of

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land, on which they are allowed to put their huts and eke out their livelihood by working for others. They have no incentive to produce more than they need, for they may at any moment be turned off their plots.

Most of them keep their pride of race and a certain dignity, which often strikes a stranger as being absurdly out of place. For example, they will not, however dire their poverty may be, let their children earn money by domestic service. That they hold to be "work for Kaffirs"; they will not condescend to compete with the blacks.

That the Dutch Afrikanders have tried since the Union of South Africa came into being to get as many jobs as possible out of English and into Dutch hands is undeniable. But it is not the outcome of racial jealousy so much as the desire to secure well-paid places for themselves. In South Africa the Dutch feel that, as they form the

majority of white people, they ought to have most of the political advantages, and most of the salaries, too.

It is natural enough that a majority should dislike being governed mainly by officials belonging to the minority, and resent having their language treated as if it did not matter. The Canadians would have just the same grievance if most of their Ministers and a great many of their most responsible officials were men from England. As soon as there is a South African nation this difficulty will disappear. It is the result of long-continued colonial government. Since there have been Dutch Premiers of the Union, Botha and Smuts, it has been diminishing. When all are Afrikanders such jealousies and rivalries will have become evils of the past.

It is in Cape Colony that one is reminded most of the long supremacy of the English, and more than anywhere



SCANTY AND SIMPLE PLENISHING OF A ZULU HOME

Furniture interests the Zulu hardly at all, and presents no practical problem to a young couple setting up housekeeping. A few pots, notably tripod iron pots, some gourd vessels and earthenware jars, including a large one for mealies, one or two low stools, and a few skins represent the sum of their household gear, with perhaps a little matting and cheap printed calico

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else, in Cape Town. The policemen remind you of English policemen by their air of calm authority, although their helmets are white instead of blue. The telegraph boys look the same. The names over the shops are mostly English.

Adderley Street, running up from the sea to the cathedral, and then merging into a pleasant shady avenue, has an unmistakably English look. On one side of the avenue are the

not so many anxieties. English, too, are the suburban roads—Newlands Avenue, with its oaks that are well over a century old, the road to Constantia, and its vineyards, the road through Weinberg with the tidy houses set back in their trim gardens. But not at all British the exquisite soft scenery of the Cape Peninsula, the vivid blues and greens of the sea, the brilliant blossoms on the shore, the



PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO A COIFFURE IN NATAL

While the Zulus pay comparatively little attention to costume they are very fastidious about their hair, and the women will spend a long time arranging one another's coiffure. Twisted into clay-daubed ringlets, it is worn low down over the eyes and to the nape of the neck, each little rope at the sides and back of the head being finished off with a ring

Photo, South African Government

Houses of Parliament and the gardens of Government House; on the other, a museum and a botanical garden. On the slope of the mountain, higher up than the famous Mount Nelson Hotel, are the houses of the important people, with glorious views across the bay to other mountains dimly visible in the clear air. Except for the sunshine and the views, you might think yourself in England—not the England of to-day, but of thirty years ago, when there was more leisure and self-confidence, and

deep clefts of Table Mountain filled with flowering shrubs, orchids, and ferns.

Such lovely surroundings, such generous sunshine, make for smoothness of temperament; they incline towards taking life easily, though the south-easterly winds, which are not infrequent, give the air a bracing touch at times and keep the city healthy.

One can understand why politics are taken more seriously in Pretoria. In winter the weather there is crisp and clear; in summer the damp heat brings



ZULU BUILDERS AT WORK UPON AN ELIGIBLE FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Zulu huts are of the beehive type of architecture. The framework consists of flexible branches or saplings set firmly in the ground and bent over to form hoops, increasing in height to the middle of the hut. These are interlaced with withes horizontally, and the whole is thatched with leaves or grasses. The only aperture is a low archway through which the occupants pass on hands and knees.



PUNCTILIOUS RELIGIOUS AVOIDANCE OF A MOTHER-IN-LAW

"Hlonipa" is the name given to a remarkable custom prevailing among the Zulus whereby a man carefully avoids meeting his wife's mother, and if he comes across her unexpectedly hides his face until he has passed her. Similarly a woman shuns both her husband's parents, and, further, must not utter their names. The custom originated in the system of taboo, found all over the world.



HANDSOME WOMEN OF THE FORMIDABLE ZULU RACE

The Zulu woman's hair is arranged in fantastic fashions, twisted and plastered into a hard high top-knot or wonderfully waxed into myriad hanging curls, while much bead and bone trumpery adorns her scanty clothing. The Zulus are lively and sociable, gifted with great natural intelligence, and something of the proud bearing of conquerors is still manifest in every member of this intrepid race

Photo, South African Government



DUSKY CITIZENS OF WHITE MAN'S AFRICA

The Zulus have long been distinguished as the most warlike of Bantu tribes, and though slowly assimilating the precepts of Christianity and the white man's civilization they show no disposition to forget their old-time independence, and the peaceful occupations which are theirs to-day have not obliterated memories of the wild war-dances and wilder orgies of their grim past

Photo, South African Government



"BEFORE MAN MADE US CITIZENS GREAT NATURE MADE US MEN"

Proud and haughty, as becomes the descendants of a race of warriors whose military genius secured the ascendancy in South Africa until its conquest by white civilization, the Zulus are a people from whom Europeans might learn a good deal. Physically the men are superb, with intelligent faces and a native dignity that marks them as true aristocrats in their proper state and own environment

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

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out irritability, increases intolerance and political animosity. Lying in a hollow among the low hills, the town is delightfully green. It has ceased to be a glorified village, and has risen to its position as the seat of government for six months in the year.

It was an inconvenient arrangement to divide between Pretoria and Cape Town the honour of being the capital of the Union; it had to be made in order to propitiate opinion in both places. The one benefit it has brought has been to endow Pretoria with government buildings that display Mr. Herbert Baker's genius for classical architecture touched with modern feeling.

Not until these were well in hand did Bloemfontein give up all hope that some day it might be the capital. It is in a central position, it is healthy, it is well laid out with good roads and water and light and drainage. But there is another reason now for considering Bloemfontein out of the running. Should Southern Rhodesia enter the Union, then Pretoria will be more like the centre of the Federation. In time it is likely to become the sole centre of government, and quite possibly Parliament may sit there as well.

Near Pretoria is a famous diamond mine, the Premier, but that is an outcrop from the chief diamond-mining district of the Union, which lies around Kimberley. Between Cape Town and Kimberley lies the Karroo, the stony desert which needs only water to make it bring forth plenteously all the fruits of the earth. The farms are irrigated,

and prosper. Here you can see ostriches mincing their way along, two and two, with brainless gait. You also notice sheep and goats, engaged, as it may well seem to you, in eating stones.

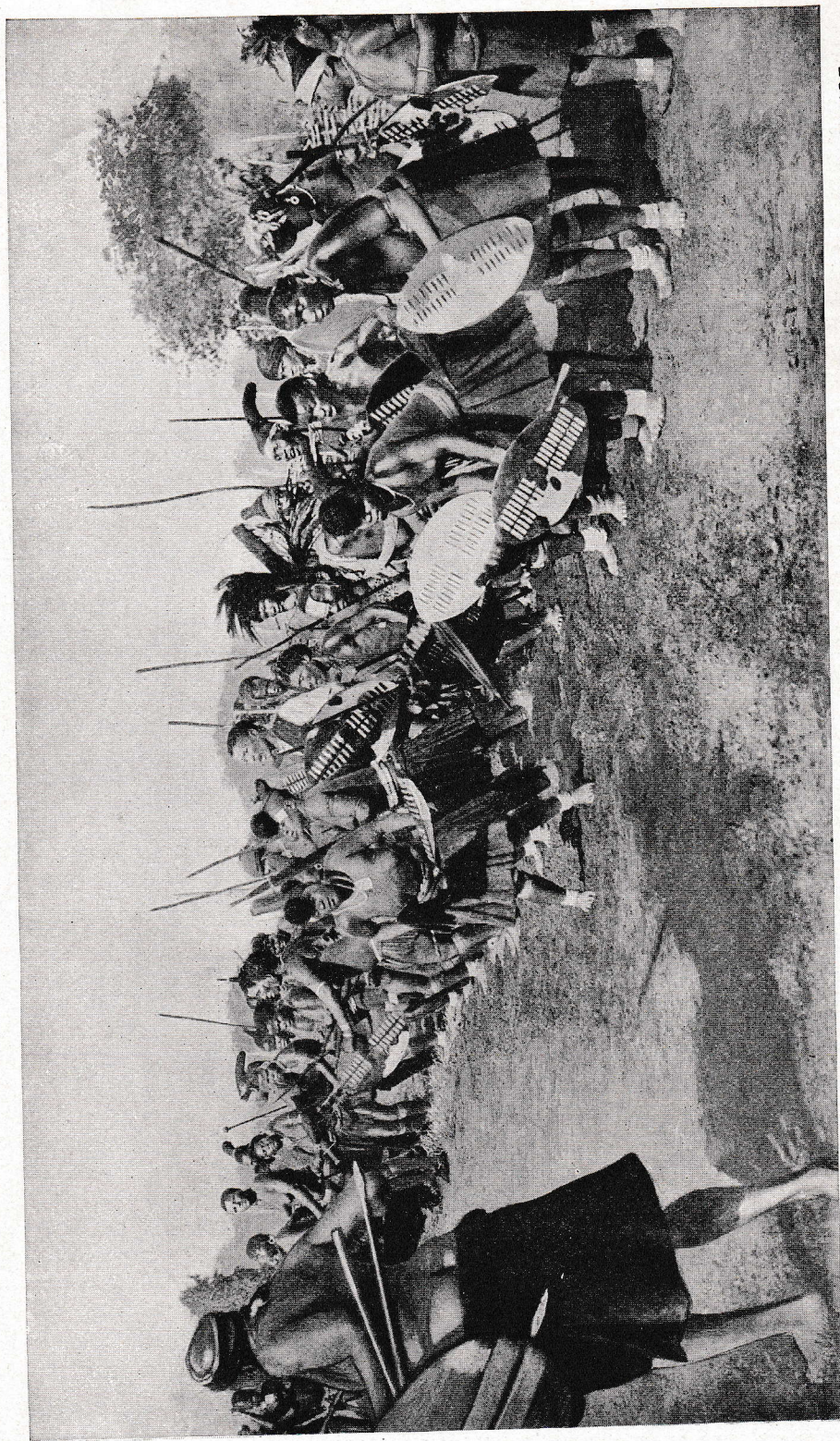


SNAKE-LIKE COIFFURE OF A ZULU BELLE

Zulu women are magnificent creatures physically, muscularly strong, erect in carriage, graceful in movement, and statuesque in pose. A favourite fashion of dressing the hair is to twist the strands into tight curls and fix them with clay

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

Barren though the light brown soil looks, the scrub which covers it provides feed for these animals; millions of them flourish upon it. Thus the monotony of the vast expanse of rocky flatness, broken by low hills, is relieved by signs of life. The mimosa hangs golden among its wicked thorns and scents the hot air. Patches of a flower like sea-lavender gladden the eye. At night there is a bracing freshness in the air, for the Karroo lies a good deal higher than Cape Town. As you go north, you rise all the time; though



CONCERTED MOTION THAT STRIKES TERROR INTO THE HEART : A ZULU IMPI PERFORMING THE WAR DANCE

Of all war dances still performed among native races that of the Zulus is the most impressive. In their war-paint, with nodding plumed headdresses, striped hide shields and short stabbing assegais, they are formidable figures, even taken singly. Drawn up in crescent battle array an impi is a sight to make even a brave enemy anxious. It is in this formation that the war dance is performed, the regiment stamping the feet till the earth shakes with the rhythmical thud, brandishing weapons, uttering cries, and representing all the actions of a fight to the death

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you are travelling towards the Equator, the climate becomes less hot.

Hot enough in the day-time is Kimberley, though; but dry, and therefore bearable. The people look as if it agreed with them thoroughly. They live in pretty, creeper-covered houses along wide, green roads. They sit on verandas or "stoeps," as they are called in Dutch; they play lawn tennis. The white workers for the De Beers Company have a village of their own called Kenilworth, prettily-built houses all among a wood, each with its garden, where flowers grow in luxuriance on what used to be bare veld.

It was in 1869 that diamonds were discovered in the blue clay, and since then an enormous amount of money has been put into the ground, with the result that a far larger quantity of wealth has been taken out. When you see the stones in their original state lying on the tables in the sorting office, you wonder how it was that anyone could recognize them for diamonds.

Precious Contents of the Blue Clay

The natives live in compounds, where they are made comfortable and encouraged to be clean in their habits.

All the hard manual labour of the diamond mines is done by them. They fill trucks with the blue clay in which the stones are found. For many months it lies out on the open veld in the sun so that it may become friable and ready to be dealt with. As it comes up at first, it is too stiff to do anything with. The ground on which it lies is called "the floors," and has to be guarded by armed men as well as being surrounded by barbed wire.

When the clay is ready to be crushed it is put into trucks again and disintegrated with water and strong-toothed machinery. Out of a hundred truck-loads of clay one load of diamond-bearing gravel is obtained. This one load goes into a machine, which sorts the stones into six different sizes and throws the soil aside. Then an uncanny

contrivance, called the Pulsator, separates the heavy stones, among which are the diamonds, from the light, which are worthless. After this all that remain are turned on to an inclined plane covered with thick grease. The diamonds being the heavier—and a few of the heavier pebbles stick to the grease—the worthless lighter pebbles are carried away by running water. The final choice is made in the office.

A City Founded on a Gold Reef

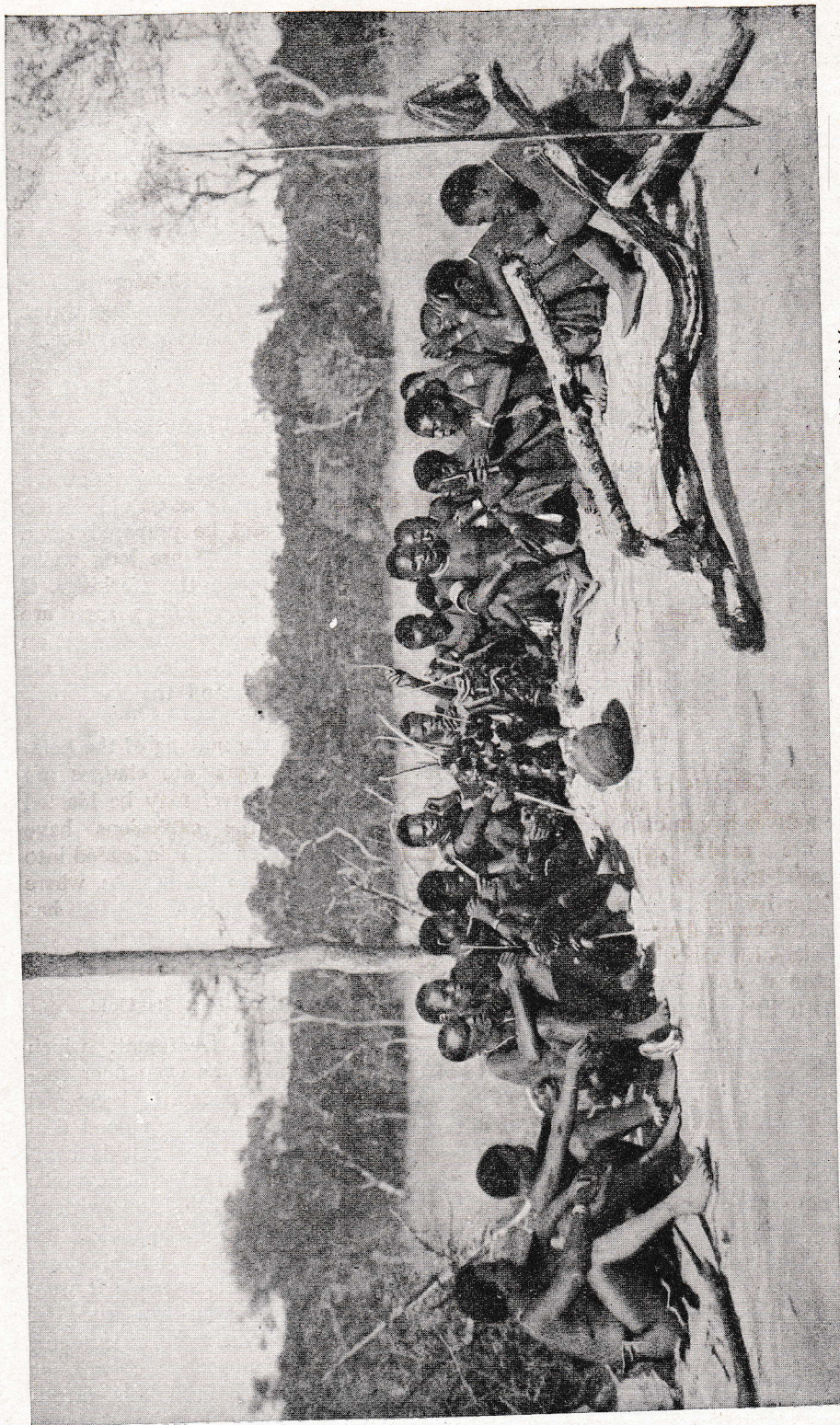
Not so easy is it to see the process of winning the other precious export of South Africa. When you go down a gold mine, you must put on old clothes and old boots and be prepared for a fatiguing time. There are long walks to be taken through the workings, if you want to see everything; there are slopes down which you must wriggle on your stomach, where the loose shale shifts beneath you and the hard rock above bumps your head.

Here you see the making of the holes into which the dynamite charges are fitted so that the reef may be blasted away. After the explosions have brought down the rock, it is loaded into skips and run up to the surface, where it is crushed and ground, until it has become sand that will go into the stamps.

If Johannesburg Lost Its Gold

After this final treatment, which reduces the sand to an even finer condition, it is carried over a table covered with quicksilver. To this a good deal of the gold sticks. The rest is compelled to yield itself up by the cyanide process, which is carried on with a welcome absence of noise in tanks.

What would happen to Johannesburg if the gold-mining which made it were to be abandoned, who can say? It might decay and cease to be, or it might, with the aid of electric current generated at the Victoria Falls, fifteen hundred miles away, become a manufacturing centre.



SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN NEGROES ENJOYING A REST BY THE WAY

Pristine savage life is just outside the doors of white civilization in South Africa. In the towns the natives may swagger about in knickerbocker suits and bowler hats, but in the country one comes upon them in conditions unchanged from those of their forebears a hundred years ago. These natives, resting from their never very exhausting labours, are of the Bantu race, settled in South-West Africa, now administered by the Union under mandate. The picture of savagery they present could be matched any day within a walk of almost any South African town

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Johannesburg is a pleasant place to live in if you can afford one of the houses among the firs on the rocky Parktown ridge. From here you look down on the Wood, which, like the Wood at The Hague, offers the citizens the chance to walk or ride in delightful surroundings quite close to busy streets. It was planted to provide timbers for mine-props thirty years ago; luckily, the tree-cutting was stopped before it had spoiled the beauty of the big plantation. Now it makes a most attractive park.

Beyond, the open country rolls towards distant mountains. No wonder men and women who have lived in this invigorating air with that view before them long for it when they have left it, and call English scenery tame.

Cities of Wealth and Civic Pride

Yet, in general, the Johannesburg people have little thirst for beauty of any kind. There are sets which go in for New Thought—for drama, for interest in painting (which they can satisfy at their distinguished little picture gallery), for the latest in poetry and fiction. But, added all together, these are only a small minority. For the most part the interests of Johannesburg are material.

Even more is this true of Durban than it is of Johannesburg. The Durban people are rich and hospitable, they have a great deal of civic pride which has prompted them to build a magnificent town hall, they have constructed docks, which are models of what docks ought to be, they live in villas smothered by flowering creepers and with gardens round them which make your eyes ache with their vivid colour; yet, somehow, the impression the visitor brings away from Durban is mostly that of a rather dull society, content to be wealthy and not greatly interested in much that lies beyond its own concerns.

There is a keener and fresher intellectual life in Pietermaritzburg, where the provincial council sits; this is little more than a country town, but it

has the atmosphere of a place where other things are thought of than making money and adding to the comforts of life.

The Indian Factor in South Africa

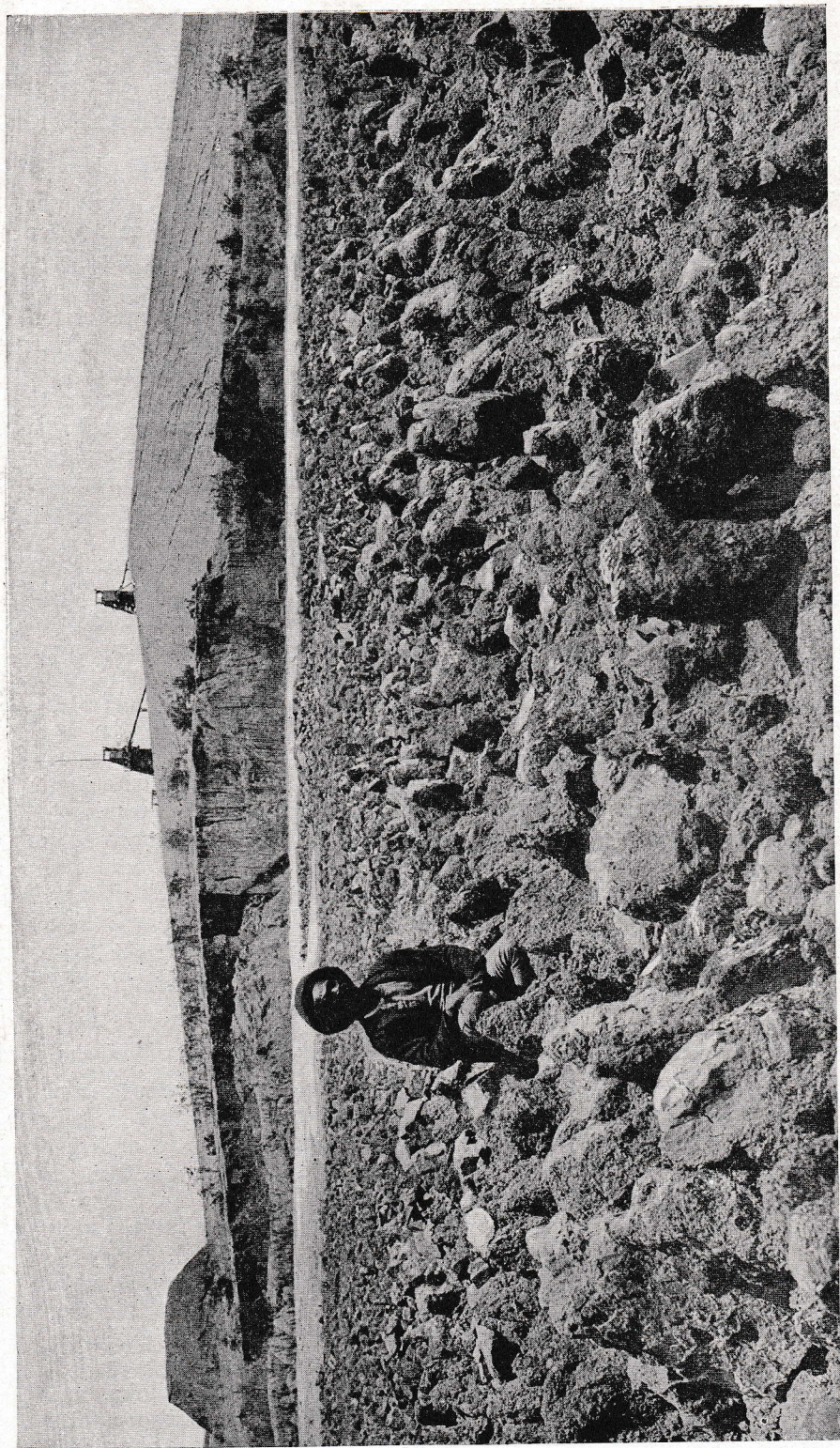
In Natal the natives have been treated harshly, even more harshly than they were treated by the Boers, which is saying a good deal. Again, Natal's treatment of Indians has been unfortunate. The colonists wanted labour sixty years ago, and invited some twelve hundred natives of India to cross the ocean and work in their tea and sugar plantations. There are now in Natal close on 150,000 Indians. They add another to the many problems of South Africa. All kinds of efforts have been made to keep any more from immigrating, and to induce or compel some of those who are there already to return to India; but nothing stops their steady increase. They work hard, are quick to scent opportunities for enterprise, and flourish in the hot, damp climate, and can live while they are making a start in trade on a tenth part of what the white man requires.

In the Transvaal the attempts to keep the Indians out have been even more desperate than in Natal. Yet the agitation and the hardships inflicted do not prevent them from keeping pretty well all the small stores in large areas of South Africa.

Indian Merchants and White Mechanics

They are not confined now to small business. They have gone in for commerce on the large scale, and they show so much more enterprise than the white trader that they can often get financial accommodation when the white man seeks it in vain.

Once they have started up the ladder of prosperity they very seldom turn back. Thus you may see in Durban Indian merchants being driven in their motor cars by white mechanics, and even on the Berea, the range of hills behind the city with glorious views over the harbour and the ocean, they have

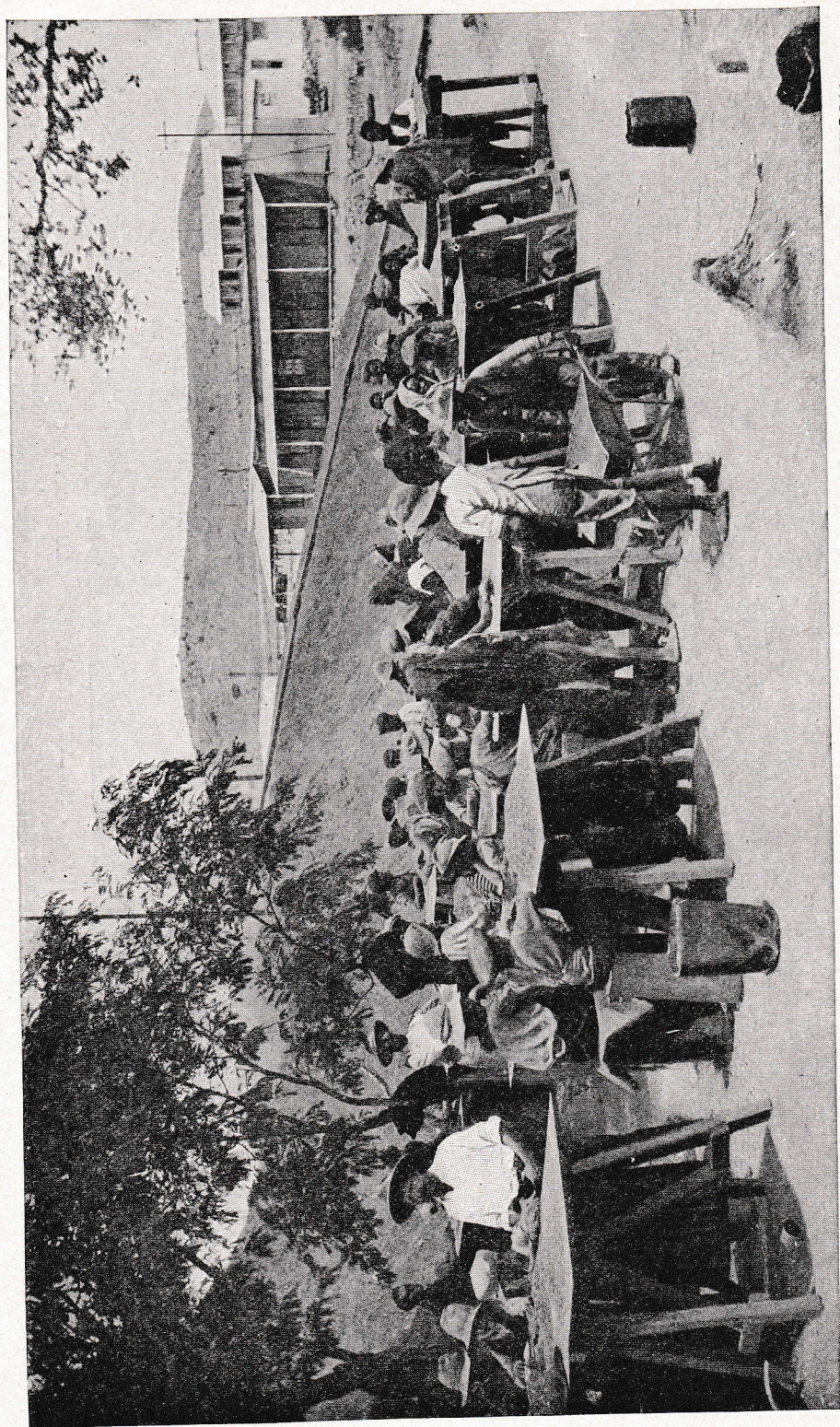


WEALTH BEYOND THE DREAMS OF AVARICE ON THE "FLOORS" OF THE DE BEERS MINES AT KIMBERLEY
 Kimberley is the centre of the diamond-mining district of the Union of South Africa. The diamonds are found in the blue clay, the crystals varying in size from microscopic dust to quite large pebbles. The stiff clay is brought up from the mines in trucks and turned out on to the open veld in the sun so that it may become friable and ready to be dealt with. The ground on which it is dumped is called the "floors," and is surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements and guarded by armed men. A hundred truck-loads of this clay yield one load of diamond-bearing gravel



BLACK WORKERS WHO RETRIEVE THE PRECIOUS PEBBLES FROM THE BLUE CLAY OF KIMBERLEY'S DIAMOND FIELD
About 98 per cent. of the world's diamond supply comes from South Africa, and the great centre of the industry is Kimberley, where diamonds were discovered in 1869. Here we see debris washing being carried on at the St. Augustine mine by black workers under white supervision. Not only the hard manual labour of the mines, but the sorting also is done by blacks, who sit at white tables all day in rooms with large windows and no blinds, and, with a speed surprising to the uninitiated, separate the true stones from the false, under the watchful eye of a trained official

Photo, South African Government



YOUTHFUL NATIVE SORTERS AT THE OPEN-AIR TABLES OF THE PREMIER DIAMOND MINE NEAR PRETORIA
 The largest diamond-bearing "pipe" found so far in South Africa is at the Premier mine, near Pretoria, an outcrop from the principal field around Kimberley. Here, in 1905, was discovered the famous Cullinan diamond, a clear, white-water stone of 3,023½ carats, or rather less than 1½ lb. Purchased by the Transvaal Government and presented to King Edward VII., it was cut into nine large stones and a number of small brilliants. The largest of the cut stones, known as "The Star of South Africa," is now in the British sceptre, and the next largest is in the British crown
Photo, South African Government

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pushed in among the white "best people." In the tea gardens almost all the work is done by Indians, and the tea planters say the talk about getting rid of them is all rubbish. Neither tea nor sugar could be made to pay without Indian labour. Besides, you cannot clear 150,000 people out of a country. There they are, and there they will go on increasing; of that there can be no doubt.

Many of them live in conditions which are neither attractive nor sanitary. They are not as clean in their personal habits as the natives, they are not as orderly in their homes. They may at times become a danger to the health of the community by breeding epidemics.

Indian Industry and Versatility

But they are quick at picking up Western ways and at copying Western manners; they are intelligent as well as industrious; their children are anxious to learn to be like white people; wherever they compete with whites, they hold their own, as much as clerks in banks and business offices, as lawyers' clerks or draughtsmen for architects, as in small storekeeping or the Durban tailoring trade. They have taken to playing football and other games.

So far they have not taken any part in politics. They have not got votes and they do not ask for them with any vigour. But in time they must be admitted to full citizenship, and then they are likely to bring forward the project which appeals to many of them, the shipment of more and more Indians to South Africa so that the country may be filled up and the vast spaces which are now uncultivated turned to good account. From such a prospect the white South African recoils in disgust. But there is no likelihood of the country ever being filled up by whites or even of the whites forming the majority of the population.

The black people certainly impress one more favourably when one sees them in their habit as they lived before

the coming of the whites than when they wear trousers and bowler hats. The very fact that association does make them want to be like the whites proves that it is useless to try and keep them children, useless to say "They are happier without education."

Educational Ambition of the Blacks

It may be true. One is tempted to believe it when one sees the weedy products of the colleges and notices spectacles over tired eyes, and contrasts the cheerful nakedness of the bush native with the weary, disillusioned air of many native teachers. Yet how can we expect races which are told they are inferior not to aim at resembling those who vaunt themselves upon their superiority?

The blacks hunger and thirst after education because they think it will make them equal to the whites. They object to any kind of teaching which is different from that provided for white people. "Why should it be different?" they ask. When it is suggested that it would be better for them to go in for manual training, they say: "The white children and young people do not learn to make chairs and tables. Why should we?"

Negro Envy of the Indian

The Indians are not so much interested in education. They are born with minds more acute, or else their minds are sharpened in childhood by association with their elders. They are quick at picking up information as they go along. The blacks envy them, feel some resentment against them, call them interlopers, ask why they should have privileges which are denied to the native races (such as buying land anywhere, trading anywhere, procuring drink). In the scale of intellect the Indian is a good deal higher than the negro, which makes many of the former complain when they are compelled to share railway carriages or the cheaper parts of theatres with all kinds of

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NATIVE CHARM FREE FROM GLOSS OF ART

Costume, or lack of it, in Africa is a matter of tribal custom only. Dress means personal adornment, and her beaded necklaces and earrings and scarified skin are as important to this smiling girl as her scanty beaded apron

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

aborigines. One thing that surprises all visitors is that the whites, although they will not allow natives near them in public, employ them in their homes as a matter of course. They are as a rule good servants. They pad about noiselessly, they are good-tempered, they are fond of children, they are clean. They have a fairly easy time of it. Quite early in the evening they depart to their quarters at some little distance from the house; they are well paid and for the most part decently treated. No one seems to think it strange that they should slip in and out of rooms, listen to conversation, pick up white people's

ways. If this is remarked upon, the reply is, "Oh, but what could we do without them?"

The native girls, oddly enough, do not make nearly such good "helps." One merit they have, however; they are not so keen as the "boys" upon dances. A native dance is a tremendous affair. It means getting drunk on native beer, staying up all night, being out minus a "pass" very likely (which is an offence for a black man), and turning up in the morning, if there is any turning up at all, sleepy and stupid after the exercise and liquor combined.

Basutoland, with Bechuanaland Protectorate, which is on the other side of the Free State, is outside the Union. Neither the Basutos nor the Bechuanas want to be taken in. Bechuanaland Protectorate is rather an attractive-looking country, not unlike the Harz or the Black Forest,

and a good pasture land. Here the natives are, as far as they can be, "unspoilt," yet they have just the same desire to adopt the white man's dress on ceremonial occasions and to move up towards an equality with him.

Once it was thought that the blacks had no system of morality, that no training of character was practised among them. Now we know better. We have learnt that there exist strict codes of tribal customs and taboos. We are aware of the nature of native discipline.

It is unfortunate that white influence should have been exerted in the direction of making this discipline less

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effective. Under the intoxication of the Victorian idea that European civilization was the ideal to be imposed on all sorts and conditions of men, it was thought a duty to uproot any other attempts at civilization to be met with. The religious missions especially undertook this clearing of the ground; then pioneers who wanted cheap and plentiful labour found it politic to break up native ways of existence.

But you can still find hundreds of native kraals where people live as they have lived for countless ages. In the beehive-shaped huts they have no furniture. Their possessions are a few pots, a big earthenware jar of mealies, a few skins of deer and small tiger-like animals, perhaps a roll or two of gaudily-printed calico. On the ground they sleep, with the rugs under them, maybe. They wear next to no clothes, their wants are very simple in the way of food. Their livelihood is assured to them,

they have no unsatisfied ambitions or desires, they enjoy such perfect health and vigour that they are unconscious of their bodies and their vital processes, and they are magnificent to look at. Both men and women are graceful in their movements, their poses are what we call "statuesque," because among us beauty and dignity have been banished from life to "art."

Look at a man and his wife walking through the bush. He goes a little way ahead, not to show his superiority, but so that he may defend her from any danger. He carries two sticks, she carries whatever load they may happen to have. On her head she will balance it most likely, and what incomparable charm there is in the line of her neck and shoulders, in her firm yet lithe poise! Nor is her man less satisfying to the eye; it is only his woolly head which prevents him from being accepted as an ideal specimen of the human form.



DIAMOND SEARCHERS IN A SORTING SHED AT KIMBERLEY

For its white employees, some of whom are seen in this photograph of a diamond-sorting shed of the De Beers Corporation, this company laid out the prettily-wooded Kimberley suburb of Kenilworth, each villa in which has its garden and fruit trees. Kimberley itself has grown since 1871 from a rough mining encampment into a city of which any nation might be proud.

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CHILDREN OF A LARGER GROWTH

Grown up though they are, these Kaffirs take a childish delight in playing on the drums they have fashioned from tubs and tins and barrels, and recalling the sounds that once roused the martial ardour of their forebears

Photo, Keystone View Co.

Among the many different races of natives there are differences of physique, grades of intelligence, varying codes of social duty. Among groups of labourers or miners or house servants you will find many types, from the handsome and aristocratic to the heavy-browed and thick-featured and uneasy-eyed. But among natives who have scarcely been touched by the changes that white men have introduced it is rare to notice any who do not seem quick, active, and, within the limits imposed by their surroundings and their pursuits, intelligent.

Certainly they are happier than the products of white civilization in the sense of being more contented, having

scarcely anything to worry about.

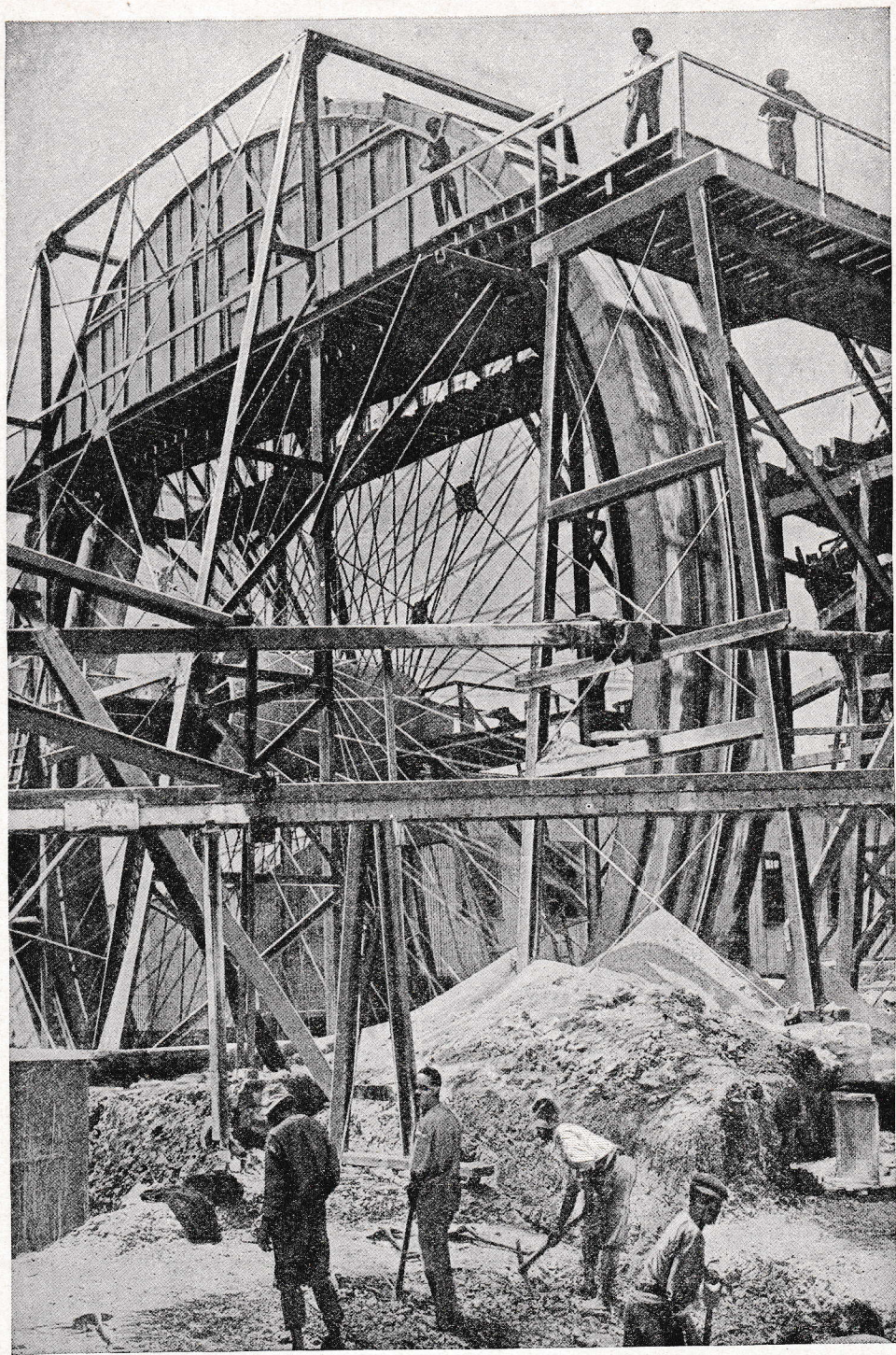
The Zulus especially are a people from whom whites might be able to learn a good deal. Even in Durban they make one feel their simple human worth, although they are engaged mostly in the menial occupation of dragging rickshaws. The costume of these rickshaw men consists chiefly of paint. Nearly to the thighs their legs are bare and daubed with patterns in white. Around their bodies, which are also almost bare, they wear strings of beads, roughly made but gaily coloured. All their attention is paid to their heads, which are ornamented with feathers and usually with a pair of cow's horns.

Up and down the Esplanade with its fine buildings they run swiftly with the bulkiest passengers. This is the pleasantest part of Durban. The outlook is glorious across the lagoon,

which is called the Bay, to wooded hills drowsing in the sunshine. A slight breeze from the ocean lifts the leaves of the palm trees. Tropical flowers scent the air. Yachts are flashing their white sails.

Over in the harbour work is going on, cranes are swinging cargo, orders are being shouted by perspiring ships' officers. But on the Esplanade you might fancy yourself in the land where it is always afternoon, and where no such necessity as toil is even thought of.

Now tell your rickshaw man to run you along to the Ocean Beach; or you can pay him off and take a street car. "Coney Island" is what you say to yourself if you have been in America.



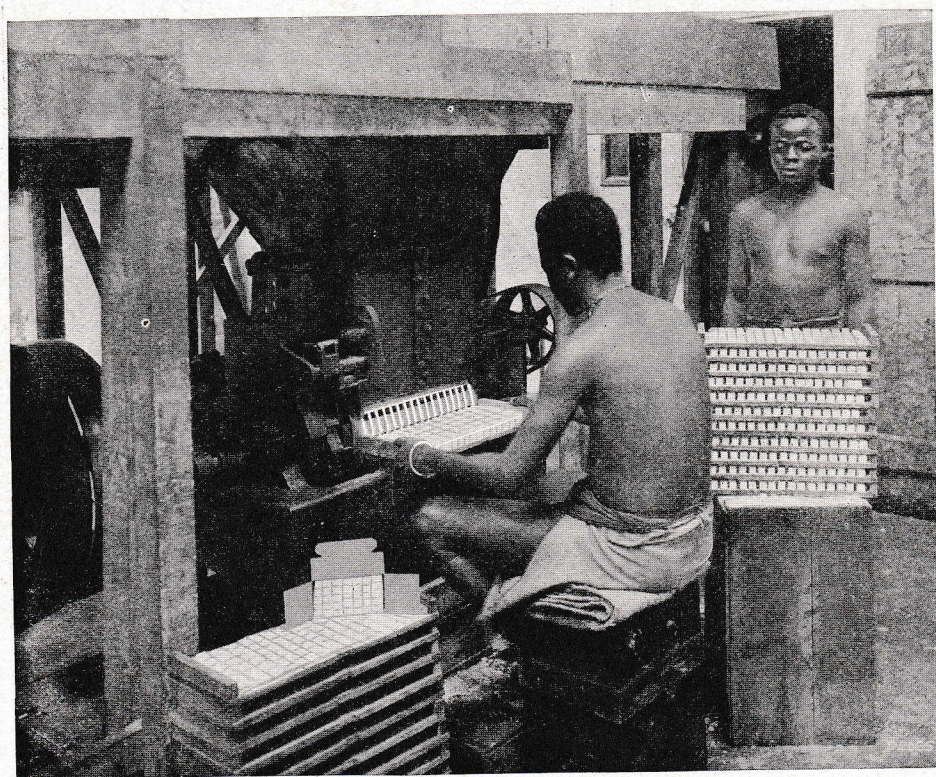
TAILINGS WHEEL IN OPERATION AT A TRANSVAAL GOLD MINE

Tailings is a term for refuse accumulated during the process of ore-extraction. Mixed with water the tailings flow into the lower part of the wheel and on the revolution of the latter are raised to its upper position and then discharged into the launder situated within the housing at the top of the wheel and above the platform shown in the photograph



COLLECTING WATTLE BARK FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN VELD

Acacias abound in Africa, and several of the species have considerable commercial value, yielding gum arabic and the astringent medicine catechu, while others make valuable timber. The bark of all the species is very rich in tannin, and in South Africa its collection and preparation for use by tanners is becoming an important industry, as it already is in Australia



CUTTING LUMP SUGAR IN A SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR REFINERY

Coloured workers are employed in many factories in the coast provinces of South Africa—Natal and the Cape Province. Sober and industrious hands, they can do skilled work of a purely mechanical kind quite efficiently after a course of training, and also skilled work that requires a little simple thought. For work requiring calculation, or artistic instinct, they seem unfitted

Photos, South African Government



NATIVE TROLLEY-MEN AT THE MOUTH OF A COAL MINE, MOLTENO

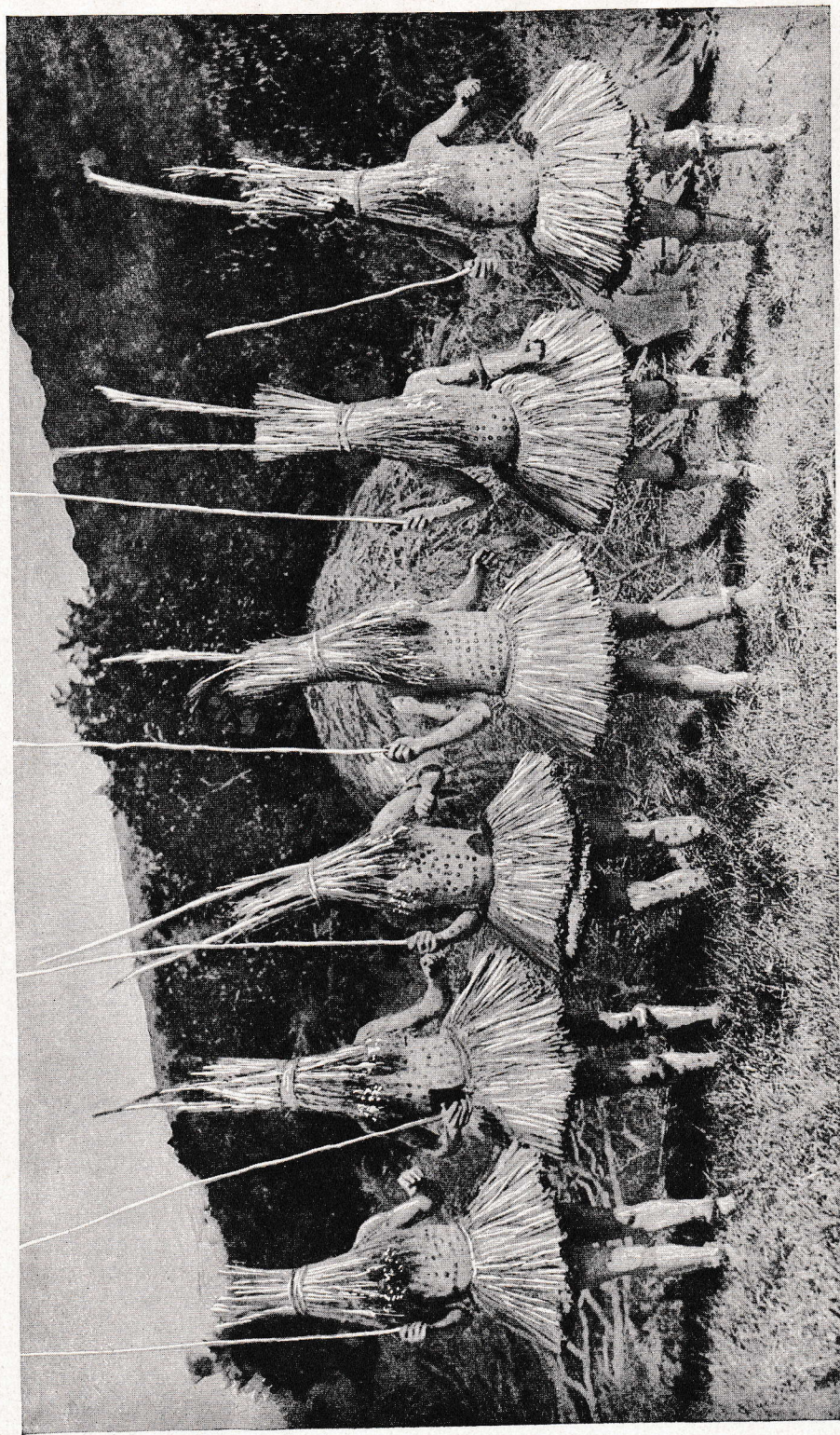
Natal and the Transvaal are exceedingly rich in coal, which also exists in the Orange Free State and the Cape Province. The total area of the coal-bearing formation in South Africa is about 12,000 square miles, and coal ranks second in the list of the mining activities of the Union. Hitherto only the coal near the outcrop of the beds and near existing railway lines has been worked.

Photo, South African Government

That was the model on which the Durban speculators modelled their beach, but there is beauty here with which the Atlantic coast cannot offer anything to compare. There is surf bathing, too, quite safe in an enclosure, which keeps out both the enormous Indian Ocean rollers and the sharks.

So you find at this other end of South Africa (not really the other end, but that is how one thinks of it) loveliness equal to that which met you in the Cape Peninsula. And yet there are people who say that the country has no charm!

One can understand that some eyes might miss the colour effects of the Karroo, that the monotony of the veld might dull its majesty after long years, that bush and endless low hills might soon lose the interest they have at first for the new-comer. But with such contrasts of sheer beauty as the Cape and Durban have to show, South Africa must rank among the lands which most delight the eye, in addition to being one of the most interesting because one of the most puzzling countries in the world.



FEARSOME BALLET DANCERS AT A KAFFIR COMING OF AGE CELEBRATION

All over Africa the ceremonies attending initiation into manhood are grotesque to the verge of madness, but have a general similarity proving a common originating idea. Among the Kaffirs of the south the officiating celebrants of the rites don ballet skirts of reeds and reed headresses that mask the face, also plastering their bodies with lime or chalk through which the black skin shows in spots. The general effect is only a variant of that achieved in the initiation and bridal ceremonies of South Kukuruku, Mendiland, and Basutoland, illustrated in pages 686, 687, and 689 respectively

South Africa

II. Anglo-Dutch Rivalry and Final Union

By W. Basil Worsfold

Author of "Sir Bartle Frere," etc.

DISCOVERED in 1486 by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz and colonised by the Dutch soon after 1652, the Cape became a British Colony in 1806. Its population then included 26,720 Dutch settlers, 17,657 Hottentots, and 29,256 slaves; and the annual value of its trade was £160,000. Beyond the borders of the colony there was a vast dark-skinned population—the virile and prolific Basuto.

A hundred years later there were in South Africa 1,250,000 Europeans, of whom nearly one-half were British, with an external trade of the annual value of £75,000,000; roads and railways, harbours and public buildings, had been built; and great industries established. The area under European occupation had been carried beyond the Zambezi, and the native population, still four or five times as numerous as the European, had been brought under civilized governments. All

this was accomplished in the teeth of certain special difficulties, which provide a key to the history of South Africa under British rule.

First, the Dutch and British colonists differed so much in their manner of life that, instead of being blended into a single people, they remained separate nationalities, and ultimately fought with one another for the mastery of South Africa. Second, the natives, unlike those of America and Australia, instead of dwindling, thrived and multiplied by contact with civilization, with the result that up to the last quarter of the nineteenth century the numerical inferiority of the whites increased rather than diminished. And third, these natives, by themselves providing manual labourers for the industries founded by the colonists, excluded from South Africa the British immigrants of this class, i.e., the very class from which the white populations of



THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS PEOPLES

SOUTH AFRICA: HISTORICAL SKETCH

Canada and Australasia were chiefly built up during the nineteenth century. This, together with the large capital outlay necessary for successful farming in South Africa, accounts for the fact that, even after the discovery of diamonds and gold had quickened the flow of British emigration, the Dutch continued appreciably to outnumber the British.

Up to 1820, although the Governor and a few high officials and merchants were British, the white population of the Colony remained Dutch; and during this period, with the exception of an improvement in the conditions of the Hottentots, Dutch institutions were maintained, and administered through the Dutch officials whom the British had found in the Colony.

Divergent Views of Dutch and British

In this year (1820), however, a body of British colonists, 5,000 in all, was established between the Bushmen and Fish rivers. These Albany Settlers, as they were called, founded Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth; and their descendants formed the predominantly British white population of the Eastern Province of the Colony. This important step was followed by administrative changes, the general effect of which was to recast the Dutch institutions on British lines, and English was made the official language.

At the same time, mainly through the advocacy of the British missionaries, the free Hottentots were placed under the same laws as the Europeans (Ordinance 50 of 1826). Five years later the more numerous slave population was emancipated under the Act of 1833, which abolished slavery throughout the British Empire. The resentment caused by these measures among the Dutch, still seven-eighths of the white population of the Colony, was increased by a most unfortunate "divergence of opinion" between the Governor and the Home Government, which arose out of one of the recurring native wars in 1834.

Results of the Great Boer Trek

During the years 1835-38 the Dutch farmers, or Boers, to the number of some 10,000 men, women, and children, packed their household goods into great ox-wagons and, driving their sheep and cattle before them, made their way across the Orange River northwards into the interior.

The immediate political results of the secession were these: (1) This premature, but by no means peaceful, penetration of the territories of the Bantu involved the British Government in further native wars, the cost of which in life and treasure was borne mainly by the United Kingdom. (2) The "emigrant

farmers" (as the Boers were styled officially, since their independence was not recognized) founded settlements between the Orange and Vaal rivers, across the Vaal, and in Natal. The burden of these native wars and the slow material progress of the Cape, as compared with the British Colonies in Australasia and North America, led the Government to endeavour in 1853 to reduce its responsibilities in South Africa. To effect this purpose the original policy of non-intervention was applied in three directions.

(1) The (internal) independence of the Boers both north and south of the Vaal was recognized under the Sand River (1852) and the Bloemfontein (1854) Conventions; and thus the two Dutch Republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State were created.

The case of Natal was different. The first settlers here were Englishmen who had established themselves at Durban in 1824; and being a maritime territory, and as such accessible to a foreign Power, Natal was retained. In 1848-50 some 4,000 British settlers were introduced. And, as most of the Boer settlers had withdrawn upon the establishment of British authority in 1843, the European population became predominantly British, and representative institutions were conferred upon them in 1856.

Representative Government Granted

(2) The alliances made with certain native chiefs to prevent them from being deprived of their lands by the Boers, were modified or withdrawn. The purpose of this was to leave the Boers and the natives to settle their disputes by themselves, and to give neither party a right to ask for assistance from the British Government.

(3) Representative Government was granted to the Cape Colony in 1853. As the result of this measure it was expected that the colonists would assume a larger share of responsibility for the administration of the natives, and in particular for the defence of the Cape frontiers.

Thus, in 1854, when Sir George Grey was appointed Governor of the Cape, the British Government was left with direct administrative responsibility for the Cape, Natal, and British Kaffraria (the "buffer State" created in 1847). Beyond these possessions its responsibilities were limited to those of the Paramount Power, and for the discharge of the latter recent Governors of the Cape Colony had also held the office of High Commissioner in South Africa.

During Grey's governorship (1854-62) representative government was brought into operation at the Cape; some 6,000 European settlers (mainly German) were established in British Kaffraria; and more

SOUTH AFRICA: HISTORICAL SKETCH

efficient methods of native administration were put into practice, with the result that peace was maintained on the eastern frontier for fifteen years.

Grey held the "dismemberment" of European South Africa, as he called it, to be a grave political error; and he proposed to remedy it by uniting the Republics with the British Colonies in a federal system. He had begun actually to apply this remedy by accepting the offer of the Free State to enter into a federal union with the Cape Colony, when the Home Government forbade him to proceed.

Eight years after Grey left South Africa the Kimberley diamond mines were discovered (1869). This event subjected the non-intervention policy to a strain to which it succumbed. The establishment of the diamond industry led to the employment of natives drawn from the centres of the Bantu population. These natives, who served in the mines for short periods and then returned to their homes, used their wages in buying guns.

Annexation of the Transvaal

In the year 1875, the signs of a general revolt among the natives were so widespread that the Imperial Government, realizing that it was only by union that the European States could control the natives, determined to adopt Grey's remedy. In a despatch of May, 1875, Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary in Lord Beaconsfield's Government, urged the Colonies and Republics to form a federal union, as the only means of averting a great war between the white and dark-skinned peoples.

In 1876 the defeat of the burgher forces in the Transvaal by Secococni, the consequent breakdown of the Republican Government, and the threat of Cetywayo, Secococni's overlord, to take vengeance on the Boers with the great Zulu army which he had built up, showed how very slender was the plank between the colonists and the great deep of savagery and barbarism in South Africa. In the autumn of this year, therefore, Lord Carnarvon determined to annex the Transvaal, and to entrust the work of confederation to a statesman and administrator of the first order, Sir Bartle Frere.

Frere reached the Cape on March 31, 1877. Twelve days later, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, acting under Lord Carnarvon's instructions, annexed the Transvaal. When this step had been approved by the Home Government, Frere was instructed to visit the Transvaal and Natal directly—the Cape Parliamentary Session was over—(the Cape was now under responsible government, granted in 1872)—in order that he might arrange an acceptable form

of government for the Boers, and induce Cetywayo to reform his barbarous methods of government and live in peace with his white neighbours.

But Lord Carnarvon's plans, promptly as they had been made, were anticipated by the revolt of the natives in an unexpected quarter. Having started for the Transvaal, Frere was called back to defend the eastern border of the Cape Colony, where he remained in barracks at King William's Town for seven months. Under Frere's supervision this, the last of the Kaffir wars, was fought more quickly and successfully than any of the earlier wars; but peace was not restored until June 1878, and his administrative duties kept him at the Cape until September.

Natal and the Zulu Peril

By this time the outlook was dark with storm-clouds. Cetywayo had transferred his anger from the Boers to the British, and it was felt that at any moment the Zulu army might overrun Natal. The twelve months' delay in giving an acceptable constitution to the Transvaal had embittered the malcontent Boers, and their leaders were preparing to restore the Republic by force of arms. The most immediate danger was in Natal, and Frere went there first, reaching Durban on September 23.

He saw that the few available British troops could not defend this Colony, with its 200 miles of frontier bordering on Zululand, against the Zulu army, 40,000 strong and twenty-four hours' march away, except by a defensive-offensive, i.e., by invading Zululand and pinning down Cetywayo's mobile impis to their own country.

Home Government and Sir Bartle Frere

This was done; and, in spite of the tragic disaster of Isandhlwana, Natal was saved from invasion, and within six months of the advance of the British columns on January 11, 1879, South Africa was freed from the menace of a great native war by Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi on July 4.

When reinforcements from England had made Natal safe, Frere went on to the Transvaal. He arrived just in time to avert a rebellion. At the risk of his life, and by great patience and skill in conference, he induced the Boer leaders to disband the burgher force assembled six miles from Pretoria, and to rely on his promise to do all in his power to obtain the immediate grant of a constitution which they could accept.

Unhappily for South Africa and for England, as with Grey so now with Frere, at the determining crisis of events the Home Government, alarmed by the

SOUTH AFRICA: HISTORICAL SKETCH

catastrophe of Isandhlwana, withdrew its confidence and support from its representative "on the spot."

Frere was "rebuked for disobedience" (March 19, 1879) in making war on Cetywayo without waiting to refer home for instructions, and two months later the management of what were at the moment the most important affairs in South Africa, the settlement of Zululand and the Transvaal, was taken out of his hands.

Formation of the Afrikaner Bond

Contrary to Frere's advice, the Boer Government of the Transvaal was restored in 1881. The retrocession "reacted dangerously" upon the colonial Dutch, as Frere foretold; and in this year the Afrikaner Bond was founded to bind the Colonial and Republican Dutch alike to work for a United South Africa under its own flag. (For Frere's administration and relations with the Home Government, see "Sir Bartle Frere," by W. Basil Worsfold, 1923.)

The twenty years which followed the recall of Frere (1880) formed a period of rapid economic development. Gold mining began in the eastern districts of the Transvaal in 1882, the year after the retrocession; and in 1886 the Rand was proclaimed a public goldfield. While this new and potent factor of gold discovery brought a great increase of material prosperity to South Africa, it enhanced the political dangers which Frere had declared would be incurred by the withdrawal of British authority from the Transvaal.

President Kruger Prepares for War

As the seat of the gold industry, the Rand became the chief centre of British population and enterprise, and the great purchasing area of South Africa. But this seat was under a Dutch government. The Boers refused to admit the British "outlanders," who soon became almost as numerous as the burghers, to the rights of citizenship; but they drew nine-tenths of their revenue from them. The expansion of gold mining made the Transvaal the richest state in South Africa, raising its annual revenue from £400,000 in 1886 to £5,000,000 in 1897; and in the five years preceding the great South African War (1899-1902) these revenues were used by President Kruger to buy munitions of war sufficient to arm not only the two Republics, but their Dutch supporters in the British Colonies.

Broadly speaking, from the retrocession (1881) to the Jameson Raid (Dec. 29, 1895—Jan. 2, 1896), the Imperial Government, while extending and improving the administration of the natives by European officials, left the nationality difficulty to be settled by the colonists themselves. In

this conflict between Dutch and British there emerged three outstanding personalities: Paul Kruger, who worked for Dutch supremacy; Cecil Rhodes, who stood for British supremacy; and Jan Hofmeyr, who believed Dutch supremacy was not incompatible with South Africa's membership of the British Empire.

In securing the extension of British authority northward to the Congo Free State by the agency of the British South Africa Company, and in his effort to unite South Africa in a Customs Union, Rhodes obtained the support of Hofmeyr and the Afrikaner Bond; and in 1890 he became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. During his five years of office an appreciable advance in native administration (notably through the Glen Grey Act of 1892) was achieved; and the economic ties between the Free State and the Cape were strengthened by building a railway through the Free State to link the Cape ports with the Rand.

Case for Imperial Intervention

When, however, the catastrophe of the Raid, by ending the Rhodes-Hofmeyr alliance, made local South African statesmanship bankrupt for the time being, the Imperial Government was compelled to resume the full responsibilities of the Paramount Power.

Everything was done to make amends for the injury of the Raid.

But all overtures were received coldly by the Cape Dutch, whose resentment at the "duplicity" of Rhodes was too deep to be removed. Then the whisper "We are losing South Africa" reached England, and Joseph Chamberlain (the Colonial Secretary) determined, like Lord Carnarvon, to send out to South Africa an exceptionally competent administrator. His choice fell on Lord (then Sir Alfred) Milner, who left for the Cape on April 17, 1897.

After nearly two years of careful observation and anxious endeavour, during which the position of the British population in the Transvaal became steadily worse, Milner reported that "the case for intervention was overwhelming." A last effort was made by Hofmeyr to avert war. By his arrangement Milner and Kruger met in conference at Bloemfontein (May 31—June 5). Hofmeyr used all his influence to lead Kruger to grant a reasonable measure of enfranchisement, but the dour old President offered nothing more than a fictitious concession, which Milner refused.

The great South African War, which began with the expiry of the Transvaal ultimatum on October 11, 1899, lasted for nearly three years. For, although the power of the Republican and the Colonial

SOUTH AFRICA: HISTORICAL SKETCH

Dutch to maintain an "organized resistance" to the army of the Empire was broken in less than a year, nearly two years of guerrilla warfare followed before, on May 31, 1902, at Vereeniging, the remnant of the burgher forces agreed to surrender their arms, and acknowledged Edward VII. for their lawful sovereign.

When the army was withdrawn, the moulding of the new South Africa was left to Lord Milner. Some 30,000 Boer prisoners of war were brought back from their camps in India and other parts of the Empire, and they and their families (155,000 in all) were provided with seeds, farming implements, stock, and building materials, repatriated, and supplied with food for periods up to two years.

At the same time the general work of reconstruction was going on, and three years unexampled activity on the part of Lord Milner raised the new Colonies to a far higher plane of civilization than any they had attained previously.

Lord Milner left South Africa, which he, more than any other man, had kept within the Empire, in 1905. Three years later the Cape, Natal, and the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony, by this time all alike under responsible government, were confronted by a ruinous competition in customs tariffs and railway rates for the market of the Rand. The sole remedy

lay in placing customs and railways under a common administration, and thus removing the conflict of interests between the separate states.

Under the compelling force of this conviction a National Convention was held. It met in 1908, and in May, 1909, it adopted a draft act of Union, which provided for the constitution of a Central Administration, with subordinate Provincial Administrations for the local affairs of the four Colonies. Southern Rhodesia was represented at the Convention, but did not become a Province of the Union. Provision is made in the Act, however, for the future admission of this Colony to the Union.

The draft Constitution was adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and, upon receiving the royal assent on September 20, became the South Africa Act, 1909. On May 31 following, the Union of South Africa came into being, and General Louis Botha was called upon to form its first Ministry. In the Great War South Africa (in spite of the rebellion of a few Dutch extremists who desired to join hands with the Germans in South-West Africa) threw in its lot with the rest of the British Empire. Since the Peace (German) South-West Africa has been administered by the Union Government under a mandate from the League of Nations.

SOUTH AFRICA: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Country

Occupies southern portion of African continent bounded south-east and east by Indian Ocean, and west and south-west by South Atlantic. North the boundary states are Angola or Portuguese West Africa, Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa. Coast line mainly low and unindented with ranges of hills behind. Interior is largely occupied by a high grassy plateau called the veld. From this main rivers drain to Atlantic and Indian Ocean. Total area of Union 473,089 square miles, with an estimated population of about 7,305,000.

Government & Constitution

Under the South Africa Act of 1909 the self-governing states of the Cape of Good Hope, the Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange River Colony, now the Orange Free State, were incorporated in a legislative union called the Union of South Africa and administered by one Government. British Sovereign appoints Governor-General, who exercises executive power with the aid of an Executive Council. Parliament comprises a Senate of forty members and a House of Assembly with 134 elective members, and must meet annually. The former territory of German South-West Africa is now South-West Africa, and is administered by the Union under a Mandate of the League of Nations.

Defence

The South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922 makes provision for a permanent force both naval and military, of all arms, and also a Coast Garrison Force, a Citizen Force, and the Royal Naval Volunteer and Special Reserves.

Commerce and Industries

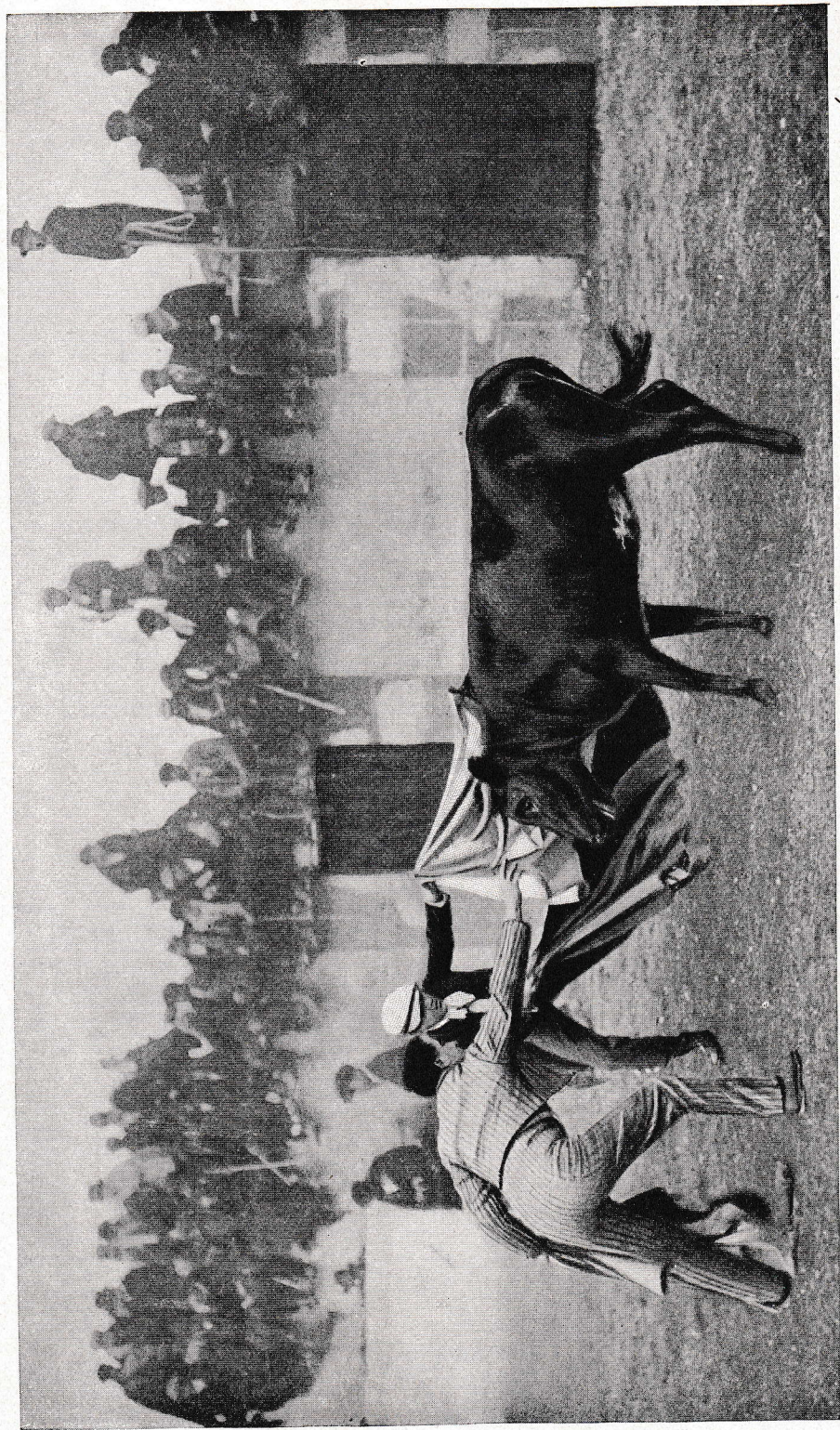
Among main products are wheat, maize, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, and dairy produce. There are over 8,500,000 head of cattle and 31,700,000 sheep. Wool, mohair, and ostrich feathers are produced, and cotton, sugar, tea, and fruits cultivated. Industries include those of leather, cement, dynamite, matches, boots and shoes, wine, rope, furniture, and firebricks. The Union is very rich in minerals. The most important of these is gold, of which the production was valued at £43,082,162, including premiums, in 1921. For the same year coal production reached a value of £5,072,501, and diamonds £3,103,448. Among other minerals worked are lime, salt, asbestos, silver, tin, copper, and zinc. Imports include apparel, cottons, chemicals, food and drink, hardware and machinery, and totalled £57,800,316 in 1921. Exports, of which gold, wool, diamonds, maize, coal, and angora hair are among the chief, were valued at £65,819,139 for same year.

Communications

There are in the Union over 10,800 miles of state railway, and more than 500 miles of private lines. Post offices number over 2,700, miles of telegraph wire over 44,000, and of telephone wire over 140,000.

Chief Towns

Pretoria, administrative capital (estimated population 74,000), Johannesburg (288,000), Cape Town (207,000), Durban (146,000), Port Elizabeth (46,000), Bloemfontein (39,000), Kimberley (39,700), East London (34,500).



COUNTRY BULL-FIGHT IN FULL SWING ON THE UNPRETENTIOUS PLAZA DE TOROS IN THE PROVINCE OF CÁCERES. The bull-fight is undoubtedly the favourite sport of the Spaniards, though whether it is worthy of the name of "sport" at all is still a disputed question. The business of the Spanish torero is to kill the bull after goading it to a high pitch of fury, and to elude its furious onslaughts with the trained nimbleness essential to all success in the bull-ring. The horses used are chiefly old, worn-out animals, and frequently furnish additional carnage to the play. It is in this satisfaction of the blood lust that the Spanish bull-fight differs essentially from the Portuguese form, in which the bull is baited but not slaughtered.